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made Thoreau such a favorite with many readers, though perhaps less fascinating to sentimental admirers of nature. In fact, the two authors hold little in common, beyond love of mountain, field and woodland, and their non-human denizens.

Mr. Bolles is sometimes a little abrupt in his transitions—perhaps studiously so—and his sentences are frequently short and jerky, but his language is concise and graphic, and his style generally crisp and pleasing. His frequent allusions to birds and mammals show that he has had either good coaching or is himself a naturalist, at home in the technique of science, and in the use of traps and the gun, as well as the field-glass, as is so well shown in the chapter entitled 'Trapping Gnomes.' Nearly all of the twenty-one articles that make up the book contain passing allusions to birds, botany and mammals, while several of them are distinctively ornithological, as, for instance, 'The Dead Tree's Day' and 'Migration'; while 'Chocorua in November,' 'Among the Wind-swept Lakes,' and 'In the Paugus Woods,' etc., give glimpses of the late autumn and winter bird life of a region an ornithologist rarely sees at these bleak seasons.—J.A.A.

**Foster's Bibliography of the Ornithological Writings of George N. Lawrence.<sup>1</sup>**—Mr. Foster has done ornithologists an excellent service in his carefully prepared and exceedingly detailed bibliography of the writings of Mr. George N. Lawrence. It is prepared on the same plan as Professor Goode's bibliography of the writings of the late Professor Baird, which forms No. 1 of this series of bibliographies. A short biographical sketch of Mr. Lawrence precedes the list of his works, and an excellent portrait of him forms the frontispiece of the brochure. Mr. Lawrence's first formal paper was published in 1846, describing a new species of Brant (*Bernicla nigricans*); the last here noted appeared in January, 1891. The total number of titles is 121. His writings relate mostly to the birds of the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America. The titles are arranged chronologically, and besides the full title and place of publication a synopsis of each paper is presented so far as to give in tabular form the names of the species mentioned, the locality cited when not sufficiently implied in the title of the paper, and the page where mention of the species is made. The chronological list is followed by an alphabetical list of the new species and subspecies, giving the habitat of the type specimen, and a cross-reference to the chronological list. These number 323! An alphabetical general index follows, which, with the chronological list, enables one readily to find any species ever mentioned by Mr. Lawrence in his writings. Pages ix to xi contain a list of the 19 species, and the single genus of birds named in honor of Mr. Lawrence.

This bibliography well attests the great activity of Mr. Lawrence in ornithological work during a period of nearly half a century.—J. A. A.

<sup>1</sup> Bulletin of the United States National Museum. No. 40. Bibliographies of American Naturalists: IV. The Published Writings of George Newbold Lawrence, 1844-1891. By L. S. Foster. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1892. 8vo, pp. xi, 124, frontispiece, portrait of Mr. Lawrence.